

DUBLIN—OCTOBER 23.

It is with sincere satisfaction that we perceive the general preparations for the Jubilee through every part of the kingdom, a tribute of joy and gratitude, of welcome and affection, which is certainly due to our venerable Monarch. Whoever should be wanting in these feelings, would be unworthy of belonging to a people, who can boast that in times like these they possess such an excellent Sovereign—a man who, amidst all the corruptions and wickedness of the age in which he lives, has preserved the religious purity of his own manners, and exists as an example to all his subjects. Loyalty is but the just respect which is due to his virtues. If there be one thing for which his reign will be hereafter distinguished more than another, it is for the moral and religious example, which the person of the Sovereign holds out to his people. The venerable Monarch lives under the persuasion that the happiness of his people can only be secured on the basis of their religion and morality, and he exhibits that example in his own person, which he wishes to be followed by his subjects. In the reign of George III. corruption and profligacy have ceased to be the characteristics of Courts; and there are examples of as pure and perfect morality in the upper ranks of life, as in the chosen seat of Morality, the middle station. Where, for instance, are the domestic virtues in greater brilliancy than in the royal household? Who would wish in his own family more domestic peace and concord than those which bind every part of the Royal Family to their parents and to each other.

The French Revolution originated chiefly in two causes—in the thorough corruption of the morals of the great, and in the removal of the wholesome and necessary restraints of religious belief. Under the foolish and dangerous principle that discussion should be free, and that the interests of mankind are best advanced and maintained by the most perfect liberty of speaking and thinking, the loosest reins were given to what was called philosophy; and it availed itself of them with a vengeance—it broke loose only to destroy.

In the keeping of this day we deprecate all gloom and austerity. We wish it to be a perfect holiday, in which every one may partake, and to which every one may contribute.

At the Quarter Assembly on Friday, a message from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant was announced by Mr. Sheriff Stanley; it stated that his Grace having this year found a saving upon the Concordatum Fund of upwards of £350, thought it could not be better bestowed than in aid of the subscription raising for poor imprisoned debtors, and that he requested to be allowed to contribute his own donation of £40, to which her Grace the Duchess of Richmond added one of £10, for the same purpose.

Thanks were voted to their Graces for their benevolence, and for this communication.

On the usual allowance of a thousand pounds being voted to the late Lord Mayor, Alderman F. Darley, the ballot being called for, we were rejoiced to find that it was agreed without a single black bean; a circumstance very seldom preceded, and which demonstrates the high opinion which his fellow-citizens so justly entertain of the integrity, diligence and activity with which he discharged the duties of his high office, as Chief Magistrate.

Limerick, October 25.

Amongst the curious ideas which have occurred to individuals respecting the Jubilee, the following comical one, with respect to *Bank accommodation*, appeared in a letter to the Editors of the *Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) of Saturday last, with the signature of "No Trader." "The Directors of the Bank of Ireland are those in whose power it is to cause ease and comfort the ensuing week; they have only to be liberal in their discounts on Monday next to their fellow-citizens, in order to leave them easy for the engagements of the week, by which means they may enjoy the Jubilee with comfort in the midst of their families.

Saturday night about 12 o'clock, a number of fellows (about 14) went into William-Street, to amuse themselves with throwing off the Coping Parapet Stones, &c. and on being interrupted by a Watchman, they perceived him *fair game* and wounded him most seriously, fortunately the Rattle was sprung and others hastened to his assistance, on which a conflict ensued and sturdy blows were freely dealt, in which several of the Watchmen were hurt:—they only succeeded in securing one of the gang named John Robinson, against whom informations have been lodged by Conner Sullivan and Mar. Carnody, two of the Watchmen who were most injured.

At so early an hour as 8 o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Daniel Gleeson, of Thomond-gate, was stopped on the Causeway Road, near this City, by five fellows, one of them armed with a blunderbuss, others with pistols, and robbed of what cash he was possessed of:—Soon after the attack, he gave information to Christopher A. Marrett, Esq. of Belfield, N. Strand, who, with his brother Wm. Marrett, Esq. Mr. Cantrell, H. Comarable, and a party of the military, proceeded in quest of the Robbers:—they had not gone far when they were informed a number of persons were plundered by the same gang, but unfortunately, the fellows effected their escape previous to the guard coming up. These villains, during the interval of Gleeson's robbery, and 10 o'clock, stopped four men at the New Road, beyond the Bridge of Wightfield, in the North Liberties, and meeting some resistance, the desperadoes fired, and mortally wounded a man named John O'Neill, of Rainiscormagh, Co. Clare, who survived but a few minutes—he was returning with neighbours, from this City, after disposing of their corn. An Inquest was held on Sunday morning, by the Right Worshipful Francis Lloyd, Esq. Mayor, as Coroner, when, after a due examination, a Verdict was returned of—"Willful Murder against person or persons unknown." Since the event, every possible exertion has been made by the Mayor, and friends of the deceased, to detect the assassins, but hitherto unfortunately without effect. A party of five fellows, supposed to be the above, were seen lurking on Thomond-bridge that night, at 7 o'clock—one of them had a blunderbuss, which he endeavoured to conceal under his coat.

On Sunday, an Inquest was held by Francis O'Meara, Esq. at Knockane, Co. Clare, on the body of Michael Clara, who was wounded by a blow received in a hurling match on the 24th ult. verdict, "that he came by his death in consequence of receiving a hurt in the side of his head from Thomas M'Inerney, of Poolshara, County Clare."

Rewards amounting to £200 have been offered for the apprehension of the villains concerned in killing two Sheep on the night of Friday se'night, on the Demense in the Co. Cork of Robt. Fenwell Croze, Esq. Brother-in-law to Colon-1 Odell, M. P. for this County.

Major Crawford, of the North Cork Militia, proceeded early on Monday morning from this City, with two troops of the 1st German Cavalry, for the Fair of Newport, Co. Tipperary, where it was believed a riot had been intended, and would have occurred, had not